

Mayar-e-Kabeer (13 to 15 years)

SECTION-I: Almighty Allah, Islam and The Holy Quran

Q1 How many attributes of the Almighty Allah are mentioned in the Holy Quran?

A1 104, for example: Ar-Rehman, Ar-Raheem, Rab-ul-Aalameen etc.

Q2 What does the word "Islam" mean?

A2 "Islam" is an Arabic word which literally means to enter into "peace". It also means "Obedience" or "Submission".

Q3 What is "Iman"?

A3 "Iman" means belief or faith.

Q4 Who is a Prophet?

A4 A Prophet is a person chosen by Allah for the reformation and guidance of mankind.

Q5 Who is Khataman-Nabiyyin (the chief of the prophets)?

A5 Hadrat Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is Khataman-Nabiyyin (the chief of the prophets).

Q6 Who are Angels?

A6 Angels are spiritual beings. They obey the commands of Allah. Each one of them has been assigned various duties by Allah.

Q7 Name some of the Angels.

A7 Gabriel (Jibra'Il), Michael (Mika'Il), Raphael (Israfil) and Israel (Izrail).

Q8 Name the Angel who brought Allah's revelation to the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم

A8 Hadrat Gabriel عليه السلام (Jibra'Il).

Q9 Name at least five of the Prophets of Allah.

A9 Adam عليه السلام, Abraham عليه السلام (Ibrahim), Joseph عليه السلام (Yousaf), Moses عليه السلام (Musa), Jesus عليه السلام (Isa), Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم.

Q10 Name four of the revealed books.

A10 Some of the revealed books are:

The Torah (The Old Testament) revealed on Moses عليه السلام (Musa)

The Zabur (Psalms) on David عليه السلام (Daud)

The Injil (The Gospels) on Jesus عليه السلام (Isa) and

The Holy Qur'an on Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم

Q11 Name the five pillars of Islam.

A11 The five pillars of Islam are:

Kalimah: To declare that there is none worthy of worship except Allah and Muhammad is His Messenger.

Salat: To offer five daily Prayers at their appointed times.

Zakat: To contribute a certain percentage of wealth for the relief of those not capable of looking after themselves.

Fasting: To fast each day during the month of Ramadan.

Hajj: To go for pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in one's lifetime if physically and financially possible, and if the journey to Makkah is safe.

Q12 Which chapter of the Holy Qur'ān starts without Bismillah?

A12 Surah Al-Taubah, Chapter 9

Q13 Which chapter of the Holy Qur'ān has Bismillah mentioned in it twice?

A13 Surah Al-Namal

Q14 What is the promise of Allāh to safeguard the Holy Qur'ān? (Answer in Arabic or Just translation)

A14

إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ ﴿٥٠﴾

"Verily, We Ourselves have sent down this Exhortation, and most surely We will be its Guardian."

Q15 What is the first revealed verse of the Holy Qur'ān? (Answer in Arabic)

A15

إِقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ﴿١﴾

Q16 How many years was the Holy Qur'ān revealed in completely?

A16 About 23 years

SECTION-II: The Holy Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم

Q1 When did The Holy Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم born and at which place?

A1 He was born in Mecca (Makkah) on 24th April 571A.D

Q2 What was his Parents' name?

A2 His Mother's Name was Hadrat Amna,
His Father's Name was Hadrat Abdullah.

Q3 At what age Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم claimed prophethood?

A3 At the age 40.

Q4 At what age did Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم died?

A4 At the age 63.

Q5 What is Hadith?

A5 The sayings of the Holy Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم .

Q6 What is Sunnah?

A6 The tradition or way in which the Holy Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم spent his life or performed actions is his Sunnah.

Q7 How many Successors (Caliph) are there in Islam? Name them.

A7 Four Successors (also called Khulafae Rashideen)

1. Hadrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضى الله تعالى عنه

2. Hadrat Umar Farooq رضى الله تعالى عنه
3. Hadrat Usman Ghani رضى الله تعالى عنه
4. Hadrat Ali رضى الله تعالى عنه

Q8 Which are the six authentic books of Ahadith?

A8 Sahīh Bukhārī, Sahīh Muslim, Jamī‘a Tirmidi, Sunan Abu Da‘ūd, Sunan Nisa‘i, Sunan Ibn Mājah.

Q9 State the names of daughters of the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم?

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Hazrat Zainab رضى الله تعالى عنه | 2. Hazrat Ruqiyya رضى الله تعالى عنه |
| 3. Hazrat Umi Kalsūm رضى الله تعالى عنه | 4. Hazrat Fātma رضى الله تعالى عنه |

Q10 State the names of sons of the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Hazrat Qāsim رضى الله تعالى عنه | 2. Hazrat Tāhir رضى الله تعالى عنه |
| 3. Hazrat Tayyab رضى الله تعالى عنه | 4. Hazrat Ibrāhīm رضى الله تعالى عنه |

Q11 Which male and female companions of Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم narrated most Ahādīth?

A11 Hazrat Abu Harairrah رضى الله تعالى عنه and Hazrat A‘isha رضى الله تعالى عنه

Q12 Name the Arabic attribute given to the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم which means “Mercy for All Worlds”?

A12 (Rahmatulil ‘Ālamīn) رَحْمَةٌ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

Q13 Where did the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم used to go for meditation and prayers before his prophethood?

A13 Cave Hira

Q14 What is the name of the lady who nursed the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم after he was born?

A14 Hazrat Halīma Sā‘diya رضى الله تعالى عنه

Q15 What do we call the companions of the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم?

A15 Sahaba رضى الله تعالى عنه

SECTION-III: Prayers and obligations in Islam

Q1 What Prayers should be offered in congregation?

A1 The following Prayers should be offered in congregation:

1. All Fard of the five obligatory Prayers.
2. The Fard of the Friday (Juma) Prayer.
3. Eid Prayers. There are two Eid prayers every year.
4. Taraveeh Prayer. These are said during the month of Ramadan, after Isha’ prayer at night.
5. Janaza (funeral) Prayer.
6. Prayer offered during solar or lunar eclipse called ‘Salat-ul-Kusuf.
7. Prayer for rain, called Salat-ul-Istisqa.

Q2 Who is a Mua'dhin?

A2 A person who calls out the Adhan is called a Mua'dhin

Q3 What should a person do if he cannot find water for Ablution?

A3 He should perform Tayammum.

Q4 How is Tayammum performed?

A4 Tayammum is performed by rubbing the hands on clean dust and then passing them over the face in the prescribed way.

Q5 When should a fresh Ablution be performed?

A5 Once Ablution is performed; one may participate in Prayer as long as the Ablution does not lapse. When it lapses, Ablution must be performed again. The Ablution lapses in the following conditions:

- i) Answering the call of nature, passing water or passing wind.
- ii) Sleeping or dozing off while leaning against a support.
- iii) Unconsciousness.
- iv) Injury.
- v) Vomiting.
- vi) Excessive bleeding.

Q6 Towards which direction do the Muslims face during Prayers?

A6 They face towards the Ka'aba. House of Allah in Makkah.

Q7 What do you mean by Rakat?

A7 A Rakat is a series of postures from standing to prostration. Prayers are made up of more than one Rakkat.

Q8 Give the number of Raka'ats in the five daily prayers?

A8 The numbers of Raka'at for the five daily prayers are as follows:

1. Fajr Prayer: 2 Sunna Raka'at followed by 2 Fard Raka'at.
2. Zuhr Prayer: 4 Sunna Raka'at followed by 4 Fard Raka'at, then 2 more Sunna Raka'at.
3. Jumma (Friday) Prayer: After 4 Sunna Raka'at the Imam delivers a Sermon and after that 2 Fard Raka'at, followed by 2 more Sunna Raka'at.
4. Asr Prayer: 4 Fard Raka'at only.
5. Maghrib Prayer: 3 Fard Raka'at followed by 2 Sunna Raka'at.
6. Isha Prayer 4 Fard Rakakat followed by 2 Sunna Raka'at and 3 compulsory Raka'at called Vitr.

Q9 What is the congregational voluntary Prayer offered during the month of Ramadan called?

A9 It is Called Taravih Prayer, and is offered after Isha Prayer

Q10 What is a Fast?

A10 Fast means abstention from food and drink from dawn to sunset as commanded by Allah. The month of Ramadan is a period of intensive spiritual training. Abstention from food and drink for a certain number of hours each day through a month is a valuable exercise in endurance and steadfastness and to remind ourselves the

plight of the needy.

Q11 What is Zakat?

A11 It is a cess paid (2.5%) in cash or kind by Muslims who possess for one complete year, money, gold, silver or cattle more than a prescribed minimum quantity.

Q12 What is Hajj?

A12 It is the pilgrimage to Ka'aba, House of Allah, in Makkah, on the specified dates, at least once in the life time of a Muslim, if physically and financially possible, and if the journey to Makkah is safe.

Q13 What is 'Umrah?

A13 'Umrah is a visit to Makkah at any time other than Hajj period during the year in the state of Ihram, to perform Tawaf and Saee proclaiming Talbiyyah.

Q14 What do you know about the Day of Resurrection and Judgement?

A14 On the Day of Resurrection, all human beings will be raised again by Allah and will be given new life. He will then judge them according to their deeds. People with good deeds will go to heaven, while those who spent their lives doing evil deeds will go to hell.

Q15 How long will a person remain in heaven or hell?

A15 Paradise is everlasting, but hell is a temporary abode, where people would be kept for a limited period till they have been cured of the spiritual ailments.

Q16 What do you mean by a Sin?

A16 Any disobedience to the command of Allah is a sin.

Q17 What are the main Articles of Faith in Islam?

A17 The following are the six main Articles of Faith in Islam.

1. To believe in the Oneness of God.
2. To believe in all His Angels.
3. To believe in all His Holy Books.
4. To believe in all His Prophets.
5. To believe in the Day of Resurrection.
6. To believe in Decree of Allah.

Q18 What are the names of the five obligatory daily prayers & what are the timings of these Prayers?

A18 Names of Five obligatory prayers are:

1. Fajr at dawn, before sunrise.
2. Zuhr in the early afternoon
3. Asr in the late afternoon.
4. Maghrib Just after sunset.
5. Isha in the evening before midnight.

Q19 How many kinds of Prayers are there in Islam?

A19 They are mainly of three kinds.

1. Fard These have been enjoined by Allah.

2. Sunnah These Prayers were offered regularly by the Holy Prophet in addition to Fard Prayers.
3. Nafil: These are optional Prayers which could be offered whenever one likes except at certain times.

Q20 When may Prayers not be offered?

A20 The times forbidden for the Prayers are as follows:

1. During the rising of the sun.
2. When the sun is at its zenith, i.e. mid-day.
3. Nawafil after 'Asr Prayer till sunset. During the setting of the sun.
4. Nawafil after Fajr Prayer till sunrise.

SECTION-IV: Ahmadiyyat and The Promised Messiah عليه السلام

Q1 When and where was he born?

A1 He was born in Qadian, a town in Punjab, India, on 13th February 1835.

Q2 How many Successors (Caliph) are there in Islam Ahmadiyyah? Name them.

A2 Five Successors (also called Khulafae Ahmadiyyat)

1. Hadrat Hakeem Mualwi Noorud Din رضى الله تعالى عنه
2. Hadrat Mirza Basheerud Din Mahmood Ahmed رضى الله تعالى عنه
3. Hadrat Mirza Nasir Ahmed رحمه الله تعالى عنه
4. Hadrat Mirza Tahir Ahmed رحمه الله تعالى عنه
5. Hadrat Mirza Masroor Ahmed ايده الله تعالى بنصره العزيز

Q3 What was the claim of Hadrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad عليه السلام?

A3 He claimed to be the Promised Messiah and Mehdi (the Reformer of the present Age).

Q4 What was the name of his father?

A4 His father's name was Hadrat Mirza Ghulam Murtada.

Q5 What was the name of his mother?

A5 His mother's name was Hadrat Chiragh Bibi.

Q6 When did the first Bai'at (Initiation) take place and where?

A6 The first Bai'at took place in Ludhiana on 23 March 1889, at the house of Hadrat Sufi Ahmad Jan Sahib رضى الله تعالى عنه.

Q7 Who was the first person to become his follower?

A7 Hadrat Maulana Nurud Din رضى الله تعالى عنه was the first person to become his disciple.

Q8 How many books did Hadrat Ahmad عليه السلام write?

A8 He wrote about 85 books, mostly in the Urdu language.

Q9 When do we celebrate Masih-e-Maud عليه السلام Day and what is its significance in Jamaat's history?

A9 23rd March. First Bai'at was held on this day, 23rd March 1889. 40 people attended the bai'at and accepted Islam Ahmadiyya at the hands of Promised Messiah عليه السلام

Q10 When do we celebrate Musleh-e-Maud day and what is its significance in Jamaat's history?

A10 20th February. On this day, Promised Messiah عليه السلام received a revelation from God that soon He'll be rewarded with a son who will have God gifted personal qualities.

Q11 When do we celebrate Khilafat day?

A11 28th May. Soon after the demise of Promised Messiah عليه السلام, the Institution of Khilafat was established as Promised by the Almighty Allah on 28th May 1908 and the first Caliph was appointed.

Q12 What is the relationship of our current Caliph with the Promised Messiah?

A12 The Promised Messiah عليه السلام was maternal great grandfather of the current Caliph Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmed بنصره العزيز ايدہ اللہ تعالیٰ بنصرہ العزيز.

Q13 When did Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmed بنصره العزيز ايدہ اللہ تعالیٰ بنصرہ العزيز (the fifth successor of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام) born?

A13 15th September 1950.

SECTION-V: General Knowledge about Jama'at Sweden

Q1 What is the name of the first mosque in Sweden and in which city it is built?

A1 Nasir mosque, Göteborg

Q2 What is the name of the first Ahmadiyya missionary of Sweden?

A2 Syed Kamal Yousaf sb

Q3 How many Murabian e Silsila are in Sweden and what are their names?

A3 Four. Agha Yahya Khan sb, Malik Tahir Hayat sb, Rizwan Afzal sb, Kashif Virk sb

Q4 Which Khulafa e Ahmadiyyat have visited Sweden? Name them.

A4 Hazrat Mirza Nasir Ahmed ra, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad ra, Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad aba.

Q5 In which year Nasir Mosque was built?

A5 1976

Q6 In Sweden Jammata is established in how many cities. Name them

A6 Five. Göteborg, Malmö, Stockholm, Luleå, Kalmar

Q7 In Jammata Sweden, which Auxiliary organizations are established?

A7 Majlis Khuddam ul Ahmadiyya, Majlis Ansarullah, Lajna Immaillah, Atfal ul Ahmadiyya, Nasirat ul Ahmadiyya.

Q8 In Jammata, an institution exists, that is responsible to collect the suggestions of the members of Jammata and then share with Khalifa tul Masih, what is it called?

A8 Majlis e Shura

Q9 Recently, Huzur e Anwar aba, visited Sweden in which year? And he travelled to which cities?

A9 2016. Malmö, Stockholm, Göteborg

Q10 Tajneed (Members registration) system used in Sweden jammat is called AIMS. AIMS stands for?

A10 Ahmadiyya international management system

Q11 What is the age limit for a child to be a member of Majlis Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya?

A11 Seven to fifteen years

Q12 Head of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community Countrywide is called?

A12 Ameer Jama'at

Q13 Head of Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya Countrywide is called?

A13 Sadr Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya

Q14 The Incharge of Majlis Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya Countrywide is called?

A14 Mohtamim Atfal